Business Nonces.

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## New Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELBY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1886.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - Complaints of Socialists in Germany. = Lord Hartington still in Rome. == Effect of Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation. Austria-Hungary diseatisfied with Bismarck's attitude toward Russia, — Death of Madame Adele Esquiros, the author, in Paris.

DOMESTIC.—Arrest of three persons in Chicago, said to be implicated in the recent Adams Express robbery near St. Louis. = Senator Sabin talked on the tariff. = Acquittal of Mrs. Bunnell at Pittsburg. = Account of the Scotch cutter Thistle, planned to race for the America's Cup. = High mass in the St. Louis Jail, = Senator Logan dangerously sick. — Trouble among the employes of the Reading Railroad. — Social incidents at the National Capital. === Matters in the Indian Territory. — To enforce the Sunday law in New-Orleans. — Dean Woollen Mills at Newark, Del., burned; loss, \$180,000. — Asenssination of the Chief-of-Potice of the Cherokee

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Christmas observed as usual. — Death of Shepherd F. Knapp. — Search for the murderer of the man found stabbed in Twenty-seventh-st. —— Suicide of a physician in Brooklyn. —— Reminiscences of Dr. Quackinbush. = No opera this week. = A fire in Brooklyn caused \$60,000 loss.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 39°; lowest, 22°; average, 30°.

The relations of General Grant and his family are pleasantly sketched in General Adam Badeau's article for to-day. They were marked by tender affection, solicitude and complete trustfulness. His domestic life was beautiful, and as posterity becomes familiar with it their admiration and respect for the great General will be vastly increased. Grant's confidence in his family was never abused. The financial disaster which came to him through his sons was not the result of any duplicity on their part. Neither he nor they realized probably putil it was too late their entire lack of business

Let racing men throughout the country who look to the upbuilding of their own interests rally to the support of the Coney Island Jockey Club in its public spirited efforts to establish a stake that will be the greatest in America if not in the world. Estries for the Futurity Stakes, to be run for by colts two years old in the fall of 1889, close on January 1. One thousand nominations are wanted and up to date only 241 have been received. If the 1,000 figure is reached the race will be worth \$75,000-surely a tempting prize. The conditions for the entries are published on another page of to-day's paper.

There are three excellent points in the annual report of the Director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in Boston; that managers of schools for the blind should not spend vast amounts of money on fine buildings and beautiful grounds, but invest the same where it will become a permanent source of income; that the blind should not be kept together, but scattered among people having all their senses; and that they should be discouraged from marrying, especially among themselves. These suggestions properly apply to the case of deaf mutes also. Separated from each other the blind and the deaf and dumb become more like other people, and unfortunate complications are not then likely to occur-the Turlington-Bingham aurder, for instance.

Jackne should take time by the forelock and put in his application for appointment as Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, to take effect on his release from Sing Sing. No doubt by the time his term is up he will be a reformed" man, and as his services to the County Democracy before he was indicted were much more valuable than "Fatty" Walsh's, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction cannot fail to treat his application with great respect. Of course Mayor Grace, E. Ellery Anderson and Maurice J. Power will eagerly embrace the opportunity to support Jachne's application. Their action in the Walsh case indicates that Jachne is the sort of man that they believe should be put at the head of the city prisons.

Of late everything in England has worked together for the good of Gladstone and those who love him. The ex-Premier's satisfaction must be intense. He disclaimed the Irish " plan of campaign" in the nick of time. Next Lord Randolph Churchill's desertion threw the Tory Ministry into confusion; and immediately afterward Mr. Chamberlain held out to him an plive branch of large dimensions, so that now the only thing apparently which can prevent the Government from speedily falling into his hands is the acceptance of office by Lord Hartington and a rally of all the opponents of Irish Home Rule into one party. Even then the Irish question would be supreme again and that would be a secondary triumph for the ex-Premier to be shared by Mr. Parnell.

The prospect is not pleasing at this Christman season of the continuance of peace on earth and good will among men, especially on the continent of Europe. Our regular London correspondent calls attention to the significant uneasiness prevailing in financial circles in Vienna and Berlin, and to the general belief that the health of the Czar is bad. There seems to be reason to suppose that the Russian Emperor may have the delirium tremeus at any time. If he is attacked in this way the efforts of the diplomats to keep the peace of Europe era more likely to fail than to succeed. The reflection is commonplace enough, but nevertheless it is particularly apt just now-that

while a government of the people and for the people may be vulgar, it has at least a stability about it which cannot be disturbed by the vagaries of mad rulers.

MAYOR GRACE'S LATEST IDEA. That New-York City ought to have a good deal to say in the Constitutional Convention about the relation which legislation at Albany should bear to city affairs, will not be disputed; and much good might result from the expression of opinions by eminent citizens qualified by experience and special training to deal with this subject. But the movement which Mayor Grace has started in these last days of his term of office sets out seriously handicapped. What good can be expected to come of an undertaking of this kind in which William M. lvins is made to bear an important part ? And now much additional strength is derived from the name of Francis M. Scott? It is true that the proposition to constitute a committee of the kind the Mayor has in mind is saved from being made utterly ridiculous by the omission of "Citizen" Charles P. Miller's name-probably an unintentional oversight on the part of Mr. Grace. Messrs. Carter, Peckham, Root and some of the others deserve public sympathy because they have been invited to confer with

Ivins, Scott and Whitridge. The worst of it is that the flasco which Mayor Grace's plan is pretty sure to turn out will tend seriously to discourage any legitimate movement in this direction which may be set on foot bereafter. It cannot be denied that New-York and other cities have often suffered from uncalled-for action in the legislative halls at Albany. A check upon such legislation may well be applied, and an effort to that end would naturally be initiated in the metropolis. But we doubt if any good thing will come out of Tuesday's meeting, which is proposed and will be directed by a Mayor whose official hypocrisy and cant have now been thoroughly exposed, and who no longer has the confidence and respect of public-spirited citizens.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL REFORMS. Lord Randolph Churchill's own explanation of his resignation is simple and direct. His associates will not allow him to fulfil the pledges which he has made as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He entered the Treasury with a resolute determination to reduce public expenditures and to introduce needed reforms. He has stated most explicitly in the Commons and on the platform that there would be no increase of public expenditures so long as he should be at the head of the Treasury. His colleagues in the chief spending departments, the War Office and the Admiralty, instead of reducing their estimates, have increased them. When Lord Randolph Churchill has protested against high figures in branches of the service where culpable mismanagement and wastefulness have been suspected, he has stood alone in the Cabinet. The increased expenditures have been defended on the ground that war preparations are making in every quarter of Europe. and that England cannot afford to neglect necessary precautions. Mr. Smith and Lord George Hamilton, not having sufficient force of character to resist the pressure of official opinion in their departments, have thwarted his plans for securing retrenchment. He had to choose between resigning and breaking his pledge that the Administration should be conducted economically. He preferred to put the responsibility for wasteful expenditures where it belonged. It is probable that the financial question was

not the only one which influenced Lord Randolph Churchill's decision. His advice has not been followed in Irish matters, and he apparently has little faith in coercion, albeit he does not care to lay stress upon the fact. The question on which he prefers to take issue with his associates is most adroitly chosen. It has become notorious in England that the civil service as a body of public functionaries is heavily overmanned and far less efficient than it professes to be. It has recently been charged by those high in authority that many branches of the military and naval establishments are grossly mismanaged. Shoddy contractors make large profits out of nearly every military campaign; the clothing supplied to the soldiers is often of the most inferior quality; brave regiments have been called upon to advance against hordes of desert barbarians with defective arms and brittle bayonets; there have been frequent reports of the bursting of heavy guns; and current methods of naval construction have been sharply criticised by the best experts in England. There were serious grounds for discrediting the management of great departments of the service as wasteful, extravagant and incompetent. Lord Randolph Churchill, in taking a firm stand in favor of economy and in ordering a thorough investigation of the civil service, has been supported by public opinion. There will be a general feeling of regret that he has not been allowed to remain in office and to persevere in his rigid scrutiny of the spending departments.

Lord Randolph Churchill has chosen popular grounds on which to base his retirement from office. The English democracy, whose representative he is if any Conservative can aspire to that distinction, is not in tavor of interminable preparations for war. The main body of electors were thoroughly frightened by Lord Beaconsfield's foreign adventures and not at all satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's costly Soudan expeditions and demonstrations against Russia. They want relief from a high income-tax. They have welcomed the prospect of reduced expenditures and economical administration which Lord Randolph Churchill encouraged them to expect. They will regret his sudden departure from office, where he has shown genuine administrative ability. They will censure his colleagues for vetoing reform measures and a popular budget. They will look forward eagerly to his return to office under most favorable conditions.

ELARORATE UNREGRETTING. At this happy Christmas time, when the hearts of all are disposed toward peace, the kindly and cheering words of the eloquent representative of " the New South" at the New-England dinner are especially appropriate and welcome. Nor should Mr. Grady harbor the thought that Northern men are not ready to rejoice at the progress of the South in all that makes a people prosperous and happy. Its progress is our progress, and there are millions of true men in Northern States who would gladly see the good people of the South attain a higher prosperity than they dare to hope for, a more abounding happiness, and a larger enjoyment of all the blessings which the Union has for us all.

Nor are true-hearted Northern men disposed to be churlish or suspicious because, on this as on almost every other occasion, fit or untit, the South must accompany expressions of good-will with somewhat labored and emphatic assurances that the South has nothing in all the past to apologize for or regret. There would not be quite so much straining to say this, if there were more of reason and of patriotism behind it. But Northern men are aware that in lands less benighted than India the living must sometimes sacrifice then selves in honor of the dead. An unforgetting prejudice which might haul a Southern man over the coals, if he should neglect to thrust his protestation that the South had nothing to regret upon a Northern audi-

and it would be considerably less jealous and watchful if Southern men were not conscious in their private minds, that they did regret several things.

The North finds no difficulty in saying, with General Sherman, that it heartily regrets every injury inflicted, every drop of blood shed, that was not necessary to maintain the Union and the supremacy of law. With fully as much reason, some Southern men regret every step taken, during or since the war, which had for its motive a mistaken sense of duty. It is possible to honor the virtues of Lee without being glad that Union men were starved at Andersonville or in Libby Prison; entirely possible to recognize the devotion of Southern men to a cause they deemed just without closing the Interior Department in honor of one who tried to devastate Northern cities with incendiary

fires and contagious diseases. The better statement is that both side regret, or ought to regret, every error which led to the war or was committed during its progress. It was not a war which differed from all others in human history in being holy and spotless on both sides. It had for its origin a crime, and somebody was to blame for it. As it advanced, things were done which reflected no credit on American manhood-and it reflects no credit on any American to say that he does not now regret them.

THE OHIO SALOON KEEPERS. The Voice and other Prohibition pape denounce the Dow law on the usual fantastic and impracticable grounds which commend themselves to that kind of journals. The best proof that the Dow law is in the interest of temperance lies in the fact that the Ohio saloonkeepers, or many of them, are furious against it. In their rage and disgust, moreover, these people have done a very foolish thing, as the telegraph informed THE TRIBUNE'S readers on Saturday. The liquor men of Logan have sent Governor Forsker so insolent and ribald a petition that it must stir the indignation not only of all the friends of temperance, but of all the supporters of decent government. The signers of this netition have written themselves down blackguards and loafers, but that is after all a very small consideration. The significance of their brutal outbreak lies in its bearing upon the Dow law, the real merit of which such conduct testifies to in the strongest way. Perhaps the Logan rum-dealers are among those who have ground for fearing that the Dow law will take away their occupation. If so they have taken a course to convince the public that the statute is a thoroughly beneficent one.

It was said at first when the law was decided to be constitutional, that the liquor interest was altogether satisfied with it, and that the tax would be paid cheerfully. But inasmuch as the law operates to the elimination of the worst class of saloons, it was impossible that it should be thus calmly accepted, and as a matter of fact it is now announced that the dealers are about to make an effort to carry the question into the Federal courts, in the forlorn hope of getting a favorable decision there. Temperance men who are not narrow-minded and one-idead bigots will be glad of the enforcement of the Dow law, because it is clear that the law tends directly to the diminution of rum-selling and puts the business under greater restraint, and further enables small towns and villages to get rid of it altogether. Sensible temperance men know that this is more than can be accomplished at the present time by any prohibition law, for all such know well that attempts to crush out liquor consumption summarily are and in the nature of things must be comparative failures; and that the efforts of the Prohibitionists to produce a belief that they are not failures only serve to screen the liquor traffic, which always exists under such circum stances.

The pretence of the Prohibitionists that they are the only genuine Simon Pure friends of temperance is emphatically a false pretence. The truth is that the blind fanaticism of these people has repeatedly led them to help the rum power directly and indirectly, on the ridiculous plan of shunning compromise. At this very moment they are doing all they can to help the Ohio liquor men by abasing the Dow law and declaring mendacionsly that it is not a temperance measure. The Voice and its fellow journals are really about half the time making the fight of the saloon, while pretending to have no other object than its destruction. It is because this is realized more clearly every year by sober and sensible people that movements like the Anti-Saloon organization are springing up everywhere and taking the wind out of the prohibition sails. The utter illogicality and unreason of these extremists tire out the patience of practical advocates of temperance. People who prefer no bread to half a loaf will never accomplish anything in this matter-of-fact world, where compromise and concession are the mainsprings of progress. The Dow law promises to be a good law for Ohio, but it is a significant circumstance that it is being equally abused by the saloon keepers and the Prohibitionists.

POVERTY'S HOUSEKEEPING.

Mrs. Helen Campbell's article in to-day's TRIBUNE contains a vivid account of the way in which workingwomen live in New-York. The details of their housekeeping are presented with a fulness which leaves nothing to the imagination. The cost of their food, fuel, lighting and the surplus remaining for clothes and other necessaries is all set down in black and white, and a grim picture it constitutes. This is the best that indefatigable industry can do for thousands of girls and women. This diet of tea and bread with a rare scrap of meat or mess of clams is all that from twelve to fourteen hours of hard work every day can secure. Some few, as Mrs. Campbell shows, possess a knowledge of cookery which enables them to spend their meagre earnings to better advantage than the majority, but even in these cases the dietary is terribly thin. As to the masses, there is nothing available but the tea and bread, and the first is taken mainly as a stimulant, though its action in retarding digestion recommends it strongly also to people with whom it is an object to make every meal last as long as possible. It is made clear that the destruction of the poor is their poverty even in the purchase of food and fuel. Because they can only buy small quantities of what they need they have to pay almost double for some things, and especially for coal. The sale of coal by the scuttle is undoubtedly a most profitable line of business for the vendors, but it is very hard on those who have to pay at these exorbitant rates.

Mrs. Campb It has reason to protest against the unreasonableness of many of her critics, and especially of those wiseacres who, putting behind them all the actual faces with the characteristic Podsnappian wave of the hand, think to settle the question on the spot by reference to statistics. These conceited and purblind persons appear quite incapable of perceiving that no increase in the aggregate wealth of a nation excludes the possibility of great suffering among its poor. It may be cheerfully admitted that the general prosperity is higher than ever before. It may even be admitted that the average of decent comfort is broader than ever. But neither of these admissions touches the problem Mrs. Campbell is elucidating; the ence, is not the strangest thing in the world, problem, namely, of the existence of sharp and

constant suffering among the least advanced elements in all our centres of industry and population. Instead of pottering with statistics which have no bearing upon the situation; instead of preposterously attempting to dispute the existence of a state of things which is being photographed, week by week, under their eyes; it would be better for these critics, whose intentions probably are good enough, to seek some practical means of remedying abuses and evils which cry out against our civilization and tend to make our religion a mockery. It may be that the working-women could live

better on their wretched earnings if they had some culinary skill; that if they were less ignorant and "set" in their ways life generally would be less rigorous to them; but, as Mrs. Campbell well observes, that is not the most important consideration. In fact, there is only one theory upon which the condition of these women can be regarded as tolerable, and that is the pagan, materialistic theory that neither the State nor the individual is responsible for any one else: that the iron law of Necessity is the sole guide of society : that "wee to the conquered" is the motto of the century; that the only virtue consists in success, and the only vice in failure. If American society is prepared to subscribe to these principles, then Mrs. Campbell's papers are in the air, tutile and without significance. But if on the other hand this is a Christian nation, believing and striving to pattern after the doctrines of the Gospel, then the condition of the hopeless prisoners of poverty is a matter which should come home to every mag and woman in the land, and they will hold themselves under the most binding obligation to search out and when found to apply whatever means can alleviate the sufferings of these helpless sisters. Their industry, their patience, their perseverance, must command respect. The unrelieved gloom and misery of their lives must assure them sympathy. If we are Christians we must agree that our scheme of life is a failure to the extent that any minority of Americans, no matter what its extent, is reduced to such extremities. The advent of the Christmas time too may well quicken our sensibilities on this question, and heighten the general determination that the system of white slavery now being revealed through the columns of THE TRIBUNE shall cease.

THE BALTIMORE BURKING. The crime of the Baltimore negroes who killed woman the other day to sell her body to a medical college recalls the discovery which at the beginning of the century threw Edinburgh into a ferment, and destroyed the career of a man of science of exceptional promise. It was to supply the dissecting-room of Dr. Knox that the men Burke and Hare invented and carried out a system of murder. They proceeded with so much caution that they were able to make a good deal of money before they were taken. It was their practice to find some very poor person-man or woman was alike acceptable to them-and if possible a stranger without friends or relatives. Then the victim was decoyed to the room of one or the other of the assassins, and plied with liquor until intoxicated. That stage reached, and the victim helpless, a pitch plaster was clapped over the mouth and nestrils, and the arms held until suffocation ensued. Of course there were no marks of violence about the bodies thus prepared, and they were purchased by Dr. Knox without inquiry.

When the horrible details of the case were made known the public refused to believe that the doctor was innocent. They argued that he must have known that the cadavers he bought were not come by honestly, and he was accused of being an accomplice of Burke and Hare. The one really suspicious circumstance in his case was that on a certain occasion (according to their subsequent confession) the professional murderers were so impatient to receive their fee that they could not wait until their last victim was cold; and when the doctor received the body he noticed that it was still warm, and told them never to let that happen again. Whatever the truth may have been, Knox was not tried, but the Edinburgh mob drove him om the city, his spirit was broken, and he is said to have died in poverty and wretchedness some years after. The Baltimore burkers had not the astuteness of their prototypes, for they killed the woman with violence, and so created the proofs which led to their arrest. It may be said for Dr. Knox that "resurrectionism" was at that time common, and he may have believed that his ugly cuscomers were engaged in that busicess, instead of in murder.

"I was assured." says Commissioner Simmons, by Mayor Grace and others that while he [Fatty Watsh| had been indicted for keeping a gamblinghouse not a word has ever been uttered affecting his character for honesty," It is now in order for John Doe or Richard Roe on being convicted of burglary to ask for a clean bill of health on the ground that, although he had been indicted for dishonesty, not a word had been uttered going to show that he had ever kept a gambling helt. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

President Cleveland is said to have turned his Christmas stocking inside out to the very toe-tip. in the eagerness of his search for Garland's resigna-

"Fatty" Walsh says that he hasn't been interested in gambling for six years. But has he brought forth fruits meet for repentance?

That is a gallant challenge of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, throwing the Queen's Jubilee Regatta, for a thousand guineas prize, open to the yachtsmen of all the world. But it should see to it that the rules are so made as to give a fair show to boats of other than distinctively British build. No Ameri can captain will take his sloop across the Atlantic if the conditions of the race are such that only a cutter can possibly win.

it is reported that Warden "Fatty" Walsh intends to throw open the doors of the City Prison next Saturday and allow all the inmates to go forth to make New Year's calls.

There really is no pleasing everybody. Hereabouts there was a green Christmas and the conse quence was that a great many young people reused to be comforted because there was no sleigh ing. On the other hand a portion of the Continent of Europe was awarded a white Christmas, but the foreign grumbler was sorely displeased because the trains were blocked and the mails delayed. And doubtless in the sections where Christmas was both white and green-snow in the morning with rain later in the day-there were those that became a prey to discontent and reviled the shocking bad walking. The Christmas weather is entitled to a good deal of sympathy.

Those names that were signed to the recommendations of "Fatty" Walsh will not be forgotten in city elections bereafter. Mayor Grace, District-Attorney Martine, Mr. Beekman and E. Ellery Anderson will find those signatures coming up to plague them if they ever appeal to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens.

One of the sweet boons for the holidays which is placed within the reach of the children of England loes not yet seem to have found its way to this country. This boon is known as "the flying rattlemake of Japan," and doubtless sells on its name. Few things in nature, since the expulsion of Adam and his wife from the garden, have acquired so strong a hold on the popular heart as the snake, and a snake that flies ought to make himself simply irresistible. We copy from an advertisement n The London Queen an interesting account of the charms of this gladsome Japan monster: Will go into the watch-pocket, yet blow out four feet and as thick as a man's arm. Immediately it is released the hand it flies all over the room, causing the greatest sternation and horror among ladies, Stroked the

And yet there are pessimists who stoutly argue that there is nothing worth living for in this world.

The old-school Tories are unanimous in their denunciation of Lord Randolph Churchill for his resignation, but the attention they pay and the importance they attach to it show how great a man he has become in the councils of the party and how serious a loss his defection will be.

Mr. Morrison will go back to Waterloo a sadder but not a wiser man.

The last annual report of the Board of Police Justices shows that 75,042 persons were arraigned before them during the year, a larger number than at any time for many years. Speaking of crime in the city the justices say: "It is the same sad story, unrelieved by any sign of improvement, so far as indicated by the numbers, or by the gravity of the reported offences." Is it any wonder that this is the case, when such a man as Maurice J. Power sits on the bench and publicly avows that he does not object to gambling houses "if they are conducted honestly." In connection with this matter it is interesting to note that not one-sixth of the persons arraigned for gambling or keeping gambling houses were held to trial by the justices The police courts of the city are badly in need of reorganization. Perhaps the Legislature can be induced to take hold of this matter.

PERSONAL.

Sir Thomas Gladstone, brother of the ex-Premier is a strong Conservative, and an unequivocal opponent of Home Rule in Ireland.

During the summer, says "The Pittsburg Chroni cle," when Mr. Andrew carnegle was up in the moun-tains at Cresson, he was driving around one day when he saw a little boy about twelve years of age playing by the roadside. There was something very at-tractive looking in the face of the little fellow. and Mr. Carnegie stopped to have a chat with him. He found that the boy's parents lived up in the mountains and were very poor. The little fellow was very intelligent and talkative, and Mr. Carnegie was very intelligent and talkative, and Mr. Carnegic took a fancy to him. He saw his parents and obtained their consent to let the boy come with him to his cottage. The boy came and stayed several months and Mr. Carnegie became very much attached to him. Last week he sent him to Manager Jones, of the Edgar Thomson Steeel Works, and asked him to find a place for the little fellow in the office. So "Joc," as he is called, is now in one of the departments of the great mill. "Joe" is becoming domesticated, and is likely, if natural sharpness goes for anything, to be a mill manager some day.

Mr. Bram Stoker recently lectured to a great audience at the London Institution on "Abraham

Italy is becoming a land of monuments. been crected to Victor Emmanuel at Turin costing \$200,000, all of which was paid by King Humbert. Another is going up on the Janiculum in Rome to Garibaldi, to cost as much. Milan, Naples, Genoa, Patermo, and Bologna are putting up monuments to Vactor Emmanuel costing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each, and Genoa is spending \$10,000 on one to Mazzint.

The Columbia Club, of Spitalsfield, recently presented to Mr. Bram Stoker a handsomely framed address, copies of the Bible and the "Life of Christ." and a musical aibum. The club is a social and friendly society, under the patronage of the Baroness Bur-dett Courts, and the address, which was read by Mr. A. Bitian trustee, set forth that both as the agent of Mr. Henry Irving-who had on various agent of Mr. Henry Irving—who had on various occasions and in a most generous manner, afforded the members and their wives opportunities for witnessing the performances at his theatre—as well as personally Mr. Brim Stoker had rendered services to these East-End werkingmen which they centially appreciated. In addition to conveying thanks, they desired also to commemorate his recent heroic act in leaping from a river steamboat to save the life of a fellow-creature.

At Rome the ex-Empress Eugenie went to the Royal Palace to see the sword carried by Napoleon Bonaparte at Marengo.

Emin Bey has freed from the slave trade a province Sir Edward Cooil Guinness's gifts to his employes

have been unprecedentedly great. To Mr. Pursar, for many years chief manager of the breweries, he recently presented a check for \$1.085,000. Sir Harry Verney, ex M. P., has this month cele

Mr. George Burns, one of the three founders on

Steamship Company, is still living Even such a blase man as the Prince of Wales

can enjoy a new sensation. H. R. H. has recently smoked a cigarette made of tobacco grown in England. Marie Heilbron's estate amounts to more than

Victorien Sardou has made a fortune by the production of his plays in London, but has always con-temptuously refused to visit that city until now. Miss Grace Hawthorne, the ambitious young American actress, is the attraction that draws him thither.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to show its interest in the development of the citrus fruit-growing industry of California, has offered a premium of \$250 a year to be awarded to the exhibitor at each citrus fair who has made the greatest progress i growing this fruit.

A Portland Chinaman wrote the following note to lady who wanted to engage a cook: "Mrs. Lady A fortuned temanana wrote the following note to a lady who wanted to engage a cook: "Mrs. Lady—Friend sho: You when at there told to me want to boy cooking. I had have a boy is good man and honest man he neat and clean and doing nicely that this one best one never you have before like he does, I wish could take him to stay with you and Leong Citt recommended to him come to she."—(San Francisco Chronicle.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox seems to have the call on all the other poets. It is reported that recently a sympathetic admirer actually wept over her. This is certainly a very effective way of showing approciation, but it would be slightly embarrassing if all the admirers of an author were to get together and weep over him.

English as She is Spoke.-Customer-I want some gum Ar-abic. Clerk—Yes, Miss. How much gum Arabic do you

Customer-About an ounce will be enough, but I want the best gum Arabie, mind.

Clerk (to another clerk)—Where did you put the gum Arabie! Other Clerk-The gum Ar-abic is in this drawer,

now.

Proprietor-I don't see why you boys can't keep the gum Ar-a-bic in one place .- (Omaha

A young woman was recently appointed teacher of week. She went to board at the house of the trustee who had fixed her salary, and was astounded to be told by him that he would have to charge her 84 a week for board.

Congressman on the stump for re-election-What est men in office. Voice in the crowd-All right; we'll elect another

man to take your place.

And they did.—(Washington Critic. The way a Chicago beggar unwittingly acknowledged the half dollar I hil Armour gave h.m: "Many thanks to you, sir. If it wasn't for such bloody-hearted pirates as Armour I wouldn't have had to ask for the I'm hoping to live long enough to fix Bless you, sir; you are an angel.-(Waterbury

"Old Tom Benton's nephew" seems to be still there Some of the San Francisco papers complain that the character of San Francisco has been hurt in the East by "newspaper considerators." The style now .- Omaha Dame-No. I have no desire

The style now.—Omaha Dame—No. I have no desire spend any time on a farm, even in summer.

lowa Miss—Don t you like the country?

"Oh. yes, but I have visited relatives on farms everal times, and they always had such dreadfully d butter—sent all their good butter to market, several tin

"Oh! that's all changed now."

"It is!"
"Yes indeed. We eat our best butter now our elves and buy oleo to send to market." [Omaha World. A Western preacher the other day said in a seron tent baseball is played by base men. That h

all he knows about the noble game. There must be catchers and pitchers and shortstops as well as basemen in a game of baseball. knew her tating.-little Nell-If you don't stop

being such a naughty boy Santa Claus won't bring you anything, now mind.
Little Jack Santa Claus won't know whether I've been naugh'y or not, so there, smarty. "Why won't be?"

"Eccause mother is the only one in our family Well, she'll tell him."

"No she won't, She always says she's goin' to tell pop on me, but she never does."-[Omaha World. The Rev. Moses Knockout is the name of a champion evangelist in Pennsylvania.

A mince pie is given every Thanksgiving day each of the prisoners in the Kennebec (Me.) just by

MUSIC.

NEW SYMPHONIC READINGS.

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Not the quantity but the quality of the music performed last week gave the public much food for reflection. The German Opera closed the first half of its season yesterday afternoon and after resting a week (during which some of the artists. Herr Niemann, as least, will seek pleasant and proftable knowledge in a visit to Niagara Falls) the second half will be entered on. Between the week just ended and the first active week to come there will be points of comparison which will help to elucidate the artistic questions which the German enterprise has put before the American people. As Goldmark began the first term so will be begin the second; and as Wagner marked the highest schievement in the first so will be doubtless mark the highest schievement in the first so will be doubtless mark the highest achievement in the scoond. "The Queen of Sheba" and "Tristan," "Merlin" and "Biegirled"—does not the simple mention of the names suggest thoughts enough \$ Or if we do not shoose to think, do not the titles stand

for pleasures many and raref
There will be opportunities in plenty to discuss the
meaning of all these things, but one of the occurrence
of last week demands attention now. Between the two "Triptan" representations of Monday and Friday, Mr. Seidl gave a concert of orchestral music, and the scenes at the concert were so extraordinary that ne apology is needed for a recurrence to the event. In matters per taining to the lightly drama Mr. Seidl has come Seidl is as well prophet and seer with reformatory pur-pesses in the department of instrumental music. There has been no exaggeration in the printed accounts of the enthusiasm with which his music was received. At times the applause was almost frantie; our memory of concert-room seems has no parallel for the stration of delight which greeted each of the four movements of the A-uajor Symphony and the Liszties plausforte concerto. There is a value in such a recepplausforte concerto. There is a value in such a recep-tion of Mr. Siedl's readings which we are glad to recog-nize and applaud; it is only the thoughtless extrave-gance of opinion concerning them which inclines us to cry a truce and ask a parior. And this in the interest of the cause which had such magnificent advocacy at this concert, and in order that the good that we have of late acquired may be conserved. To the close observer of musical affairs it was thereoughly delightful to see the musical waters which gen-

erally flow with uneventful placifity through our concert tooms so thoroughlystirred ap as they were by Mr. Seidl's baton, to attend a concert which was interesting not because of novelty in the music, but because of freshness not rigor in the performance. New-York has boasted for years, and with right, of being one with the best cities of the Old World in respect of the excellence of its orchestral music. But during these same years, in the organizations which have stood for the best in this organizations which have stood for the best in this direction, we have observed a tendency toward polish alone which was working more and more harm to what must ever be a loftier quality in the interpretation of the higher forms of music. The music of the great German composers, whether ople or drawatic in spirit, aims at a possible based, the means along the property of the spirit, aims at something beyond the merely pleasurable, and justice is not done it when it is performed simply with nice balance of the parts, with tonal quality carefully adjusted to the requirements of a cultured and discriminating sense, and well-chosen templ. People who feel Co not hink that the highest type of beauty is that in which the emotional element is always held in restraint lest is of end asthetic judgment. And so while we have often had occasion to praise the precision, tone, and delicacy of symphonic performances, we have seldom been able to say that the heart of the composition was laid bare, and the pulsations in the emotional arteries of the and the pulsations in the emotions. It was the distensing under synchronous with its throbs. It was the disposition to do this which Dr. Damcosch showed that disposition to do this concerts interesting even while they disappointed, and it is the same disposition which was admirable in Mr. Seidl's reading of the compositions in his scheme. But let it not be forgotten new that a tendency to exaggeration is just as dangerous and repre-heusible in one direction as the other. In what did Mr. Seidl's rending of the seventh symphony of Beethoven differ from those waica we have nad

become all controversy belongs to the "Siegfried Livi"— but it suraishes the best vantage ground for a judgment. Something is to be said, first, on the question of tempt. The metronome marks of composers have never become unquestioned law and no one would no wadays aftempt to convict a conductor of ignor nee because he disregarded them. But they have their rights and purposes, which, in one view of the matter, can be described analogous to the rights and purposes of the descriptive title; they furnish an insight into the mind of the composer, and it is their mission to prevent the interpreter from following his own fancy into devious pains. Beetnot as a crutch for the unimaginative nor as a fetter for the imaginative. So at least do we interpret his remark to Schnidler: "Gar Kein Metronome! Wer rientiges Gefuul hat braught the night, und wer das night hat dem mitzt er niont, der hauft doch mit dem ganzen Orchester davon." But readers of his letters know tast he attributed the success of his D-minor symptony on its first performance in Berlin, to the metronomic indications which he had provided, and that he gave final and convincing proof of his good opinion of Malzel's in-strument by sending marks for the choral symphocy to Lendon only eight days before his death. In ture instauces Mr. Selal departed widely from Beethoven's marks for the seventh sympaony. He played the allegretto no less than twelve quarter notes to the minate slower, the Assai meno presto, twenty four dotted haif-notes slower, and the final movement on an average twenty haif-notes faster. The effect of the change in the Allegretto, whose tempo has been a cause of controversy ever since the first performance, was excellent, seconded as it was by a broad and dignined reading, and the infusion of a great deal of fervor into the climaxes, and unusual diguity as well as delicacy into the fuguetto Nine times out of ten the movement is played for fast, and thouga Mr. Seidl played it much slower than the marks and tradition show that Beethoven intended it to be played, the gain in nobility over the style which generally obtains was so great as to be accounted a virtue. Those who are stickiers for tradition, however, will be clad to know that Spour, who played in the orderstra under Beethoven at the first performance of the symphony, when he afterward conducted it fixed the lempo at seventy-two quarter notes to the minote, while Beethoven marked it seventy-six. Mr. Scid's lempo was sixty-four. Mr. Scid also took the mitroduction of the first increment considerably slower than Beethoven's indication and the trio of the scherzo, that is, the Assai meno presio, a great deal slower. In this latter movement the chect was not good. Beethoven made the difference between the trio and the scherzo forty-eight bars to the manute: Mr. Scidi, sixty-eight. Only in one other instance was the difference in lempo marked. The finale Mr. Scid played at least twenty bars to the munter faster than Beethoven's mark. Against there would be little to urge had he succeeded in obviating the one difficulty whose embarrassed the majority of performances of the work. The movement shows Beethoven in one of his most boist-rously playful moods and interpretable peculiarities are promonanced and lend an aimost unique energy and vitality to the But it is difficult to make the principal subject heard mader the aforzando chor s of the wind instroments. Mr. Scidi conceived the movement in a Hangarian spirit and having a semi-what excessive tonsuess for the unas of his band, especially the trumpts, he had them metaphorically blow blood out of their eyes, and then sought to restore a balance which is at best difficult to retain, by a vigorous rassing at the violine, and in one case, a radical change to phrasing. His method gave the movement wonterful life and energy but cost it a good adail of dirnity and elegance, and the incessant flaring of the trumpets became monotonous and wearisone. If was the strongest present and the character of the apparate marks and tradition show that Beethoven intended it to be played, the gain in nobility over the style which

Poco Sostenuto, quarter notes.
Vivace, quarter notes.
Allegrato, quarter notes.
Presto, dotte! half notes.
As all meno presto, dottes! half notes.
Allegro con brio, hal notes.

As at meno presto, defied half notes.

As at meno presto, defied half notes.

Allegro con brio, halt notes.

The "Siegfried fdyl" was the gem of the evening and placed in a bright light at once the poetical conception of Mr. Setal and his command over the orch stra. In the Death March from "Die Götterdämmerung" the quality of the tone was not altogether satisfactory, and in "Mazeppa" there was again an deal of stricout noise, though the representation was vivid and the effect upon the instener's exciting. The andante wideh soparates the wild ride from the march, Mr. Setal reduced to three or four bors from thirty-three—a radical measure which we beartly approve.

Hat Mr. Setal instituted a search for a planist who would be in harmony with the spirit of his concert in an particulars he cools not have made a happlet cooler than Wiss Aus der Ohe. She took at once a genting position among American performers. She is a Farity among women players not less in respect of depth and seriousness of musted festing than in finger and arm power. Her reading of the E-flat concerts of Listt was broat and impassioned and matained finelf against an accompaniament when would have over shedmed a ost of the mon players now before the American put ide. One of her lew teomical defects is so manual as to be worsay of bother. Her left ham, is more powerful than her richt and ever and anon the inter seems to drop the conclusion of a parase, or to permit it to be drowned. Washing by promise as Miss Aus der Ohe. Her Niemann was in no condition to not himself justice. These Cas. "Spring ong "an i incomprehensible in his effort to weight this innocent little isly with the storm and a sroes of a pessionnte German Lied. On the whole, the concert was one of the most interesting that New-York has conditioned by the land the skindednee fant it may be made to take by future ovouts is grower than appears on the surface.